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In 1951, the institute, in conjunction with the Klimovsk Machine Building Plant, designed a two-shuttle circular loom for weaving cloth about 1.5 meters wide. Tests showed that the machine was twice as productive as existing looms and produced better quality cloth.

Consideration should be given to even wider circular looms on which a larger number of shuttles can be used.

An interdepartmental commission in January 1952 concluded that it would be expedient to manufacture the first series of circular looms. This decision was approved by the former Ministry of Light Industry USSR. However, the manufacture of these looms has been seriously retarded. Glavlegmash, instead of supporting this decision, is obstinately refusing to include the manufacture of these machines in the plant plan.

To justify its position, Glavlegmash claims that it is developing an improved circular loom. However, the work on the new machine at Glavlegmash is still in the stages of primary experimental research and reference to this circumstance can by no means serve as an excuse for refusing to series produce the circular loom based on the TsNIILV design.

The refusal to build a series of circular looms on the TsNIILV system is seriously impairing the introduction of high-production machines into the Soviet textile industry.

The development of another design of a circular loom system will, under most favorable conditions, take several years. No one denies Glavlegmash the right to develop other types of circular looms, but it seems strange not to manufacture a machine of which industrial models have already been built and successfully tested. -- Prof V. Linde, chairman of VNIITO (All Union Scientific and Technical Society) of Textile Workers; A. Maksimov, chief engineer of the Technical Administration of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry; B. Yershov, chief engineer of the Pushkino Serp i Molot Factory; A. Razuvayev, director of TsNIILV

TEXTILE MACHINE PLANT PRODUCES NEW EQUIPMENT, CONSUMER GOODS -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 16 Aug 53

The personnel of the Tbilisi Machine Building Plant imeni 26 Komissarov, spurred by the decisions of the 19th Party Congress and by G. M. Malenkov's speech, have pledged to increase the output of equipment for light industry and to broaden the plant's production of consumer goods.

By the end of 1953, the plant will have given 320 newly designed high-speed machines to silk-weaving mills. For the further development of the silk industry of the Georgian SSR, 20 cocoon-drying ovens have already been manufactured and dispatched.

The plant has worked out and presented a plan to the Ministry of Local Industry Georgian SSR for producing new types of goods in 1954 and 1955. Among these goods is a combination meat chopper which can be used not only for chopping meat but also for grinding vegetables and sausage-filling, and for squeezing out fruit juices. Blueprints for this meat chopper are ready, and production will start soon. Children's furniture will also be made at the plant. In 1954, the production of door and window frames will be increased 150 percent.

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IMPROVED MACHINES FOR SILK INDUSTRY -- Tbilisi, Pravda Vostoka, 2 Sep 53

The Tbilisi Worsted Mill has put into operation new designs of whorls for spinning machines. This has raised the output of products 15 percent.

The Kutaisi Silk Combine uses an automatic winding frame which winds silk thread from cocoons almost four times as fast as was done previously. The plant also uses cocoon cleaning and sorting machines.

The Tbilisi Silk-Weaving Mill operates complicated machines for finishing and dyeing fabrics.

From the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan members of the Georgian branch of the Scientific Research Society of Engineers of the Textile Industry have introduced inventions and technological improvements which have saved 10 million rubles a year.

NEW MACHINES FOR CAPRONE THREAD -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 4 Aug 53

On 1 August 1953, the Leningrad Plant imeni Karl Marx completed the manufacture of a new machine for spinning caprone thread. Compared with the first machine of this type put out by the plant, only one half as much time was spent in the manufacture of the new model.

In 1953, the enterprise has decreased the cost of manufacturing aggregates by more than 26 percent, thereby saving 5 million rubles.

Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 28 Aug 53

The Leningrad Plant imeni Karl Marx has sent a consignment of modernized spinning frames to Uzbekistan. As a result of their modernization, the output of yarn per shift from each aggregate has increased by 15 percent. Such machines have also been sent to Kirgiziya.

High-production caprone machines, twisting and drawing machines, and other aggregates have been sent to textile mills in the Ukrainian SSR and high-production spinning frames to the Belorussian SSR.

NEW MACHINES FOR TEXTILE, CABLE, AND TRICOT INDUSTRIES -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 16 Aug 53

The Leningrad Vulkan Plant is making preparations for the production of new machines for the textile, cable, and tricot industries.

Currently, experimental models of carding machines with increased productivity are being manufactured for three types (marka) of cotton. Blueprints for a vacuum stripper have been submitted. This will improve the hygienic working conditions at textile mills. The design of a machine for high-speed analysis of cotton for impurities has been developed. Compared with ordinary manual methods, this machine analyzes 30 times as fast. Experimental models of a modernized batting-carding machine (vatochesal'naya mashina) are being produced. The designers have reduced the weight of this machine considerably and have improved its operating qualities.

The shops of the Vulkan Plant have begun producing, for the cable industry, experimental models of machines for making braided covers. Designs of machines for the tricot industry are being worked out; these include weft-knitting machines, four-ply flat hosiery machines, and machines for producing napped cloth.

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TASHKENT PLANT EQUIPS 150 TEXTILE MILLS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 15 Aug 53

Over 150 textile mills in the Soviet Union, as well as enterprises of the People's Democracies, are equipped with roving and spinning frames built at the Tashkent Tashtekstil'mash Plant.

Two new small twisting machines are standing in the plant's experimental shop. They occupy a much smaller working space than the older models. Preparations for the manufacture of five new spinning frames are being completed. The frames are slated for production in 1953. Special improved ironing presses are being made for the sewing enterprises.

Textile enterprises in the USSR will receive 65 percent more machines in 1953 from the Tashtekstil'mash Plant than were produced at the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

VARIED TEXTILE MACHINERY DEVELOPED IN MOSCOW, LENINGRAD -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 26 Aug 53

Machines from the Moscow Presnenskiy Machine Building Plant are in operation at many textile enterprises in the USSR. In the last 3 months alone, the plant has sent its products to textile workers in Leningrad and Orekhovo-Zuyevo, in Moldavia and Kazakhstan, and to the Woolen Mill imeni Stepan Razin and the Kollektivnyy Trud Woolen Mill in Ul'yankovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts.

A continuous knitting (potochno-vyazal'nyy) aggregate developed by Moscow and Leningrad designers for making tulle is of great interest. The machine consists of 18,000 parts.

The plant has also built new high-production napping, finishing, and sizing semiautomatic machines for velvet production. A trimming aggregate has been made for the first time for staple-fabric enterprises. Much of the plant's production is in the manufacture of carding machines for woolen mills. Output of these machines has doubled in 1953.

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